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IOLA, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

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Special Suit Sale.

We put on sale tomorrow, (October 5) and for the next ten days, 85 all wool winter weight suits. They are gray and brown cassimeres, plaids and checks, lined with best grade of linings and sewed with pure dye silk. They are our \$8.00 and \$10.00 suits. We have divided them into two lots.

LOT ONE.
All Sizes \$5.90

LOT TWO.
All Sizes \$6.75

Come early and get the best suit bargain you ever had.

Barclay-Shields Clothing Co.,
One Price Cash Clothiers.

TAILORING At Wholesale Prices.

The Glasgow Woolen Mills Company,
Sell Direct to Man.

NO MORE. **\$15.00** NO LESS.

Suit or Overcoat to Order.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH WOOLENS ONLY.

Sixty-two Stores in
Europe and America.

DEMOCRAT BUILDING,
Iola, Kansas.

The Change of Season Dress Goods and Trimmings

is here, and so is our stock of

Our prices are right, our styles are the latest, and our goods the most elegant. We urge the women to call and look over our stock for we know you will be delighted.

The New York Store.

EWING & SAVAGE.
Attorneys at Law.
Office Over Iola Gas Company's office.

The ladies of East Iola will give a fried chicken social at Fulton's Hall Friday evening the proceeds to go towards paying for a church lot. Supper 15 cents.

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

Don't take it to heart, little friend. When the world seems to use you unfairly, just believe that the worst must soon mend. That the dearest of roads has an end. And that some day a full, measured share shall be given to you as your part. So don't take it too much to heart. Don't cry when endeavor proves vain. To work out some sweet, kindly deed: You may feel all the hurt and the pain. For the loss that was yours, but the gain. Was the trying to do, and the need God will give unto you, by and by. So take heart to His love, and don't cry. Don't take it to heart if your best is reckoned of not as much worth: A failure is gain of confessed need. And God sees, it, blessing and best. As a gracious, sweet gift to the earth, why seek for the world's empty smile—God will make it all right in a while. Don't cry when you see your years speed As a cloud-shadow under the sun. As you stand as a wind-broken reed, Weary, waiting, helpless, in need, And the sands of your glass nearly run: God will call you up home by and by—Be patient, dear heart, and don't cry. Take nothing to heart but the thought That God knows us just as we are. That he knows no sheaf we have brought. That he knows all we have yearned for and sought. That He judges all kindly and fair: Don't fret, then, dear heart, neither cry—God's kingdom will come by and by. —S. R. McManus in the Ram's Horn.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are 1400 Kansas boys fighting in the Philippines. Stand by them.

No Republican voter should neglect to register this year.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is the most attractive figure in American politics since James G. Blaine.

ALLEN COUNTY gave the Republican ticket 750 majority last year. It will give it anywhere from 800 to a thousand this year.

VICTOR MURDOCK predicts a hard winter because the seed is thick on the buffalo grass, but Charlie Finch clinches the matter by noting that coal dealers are already raising prices.

ENGLISH publicists continue to warn the English people that the re-election of McKinley and a continuance of McKinley prosperity are going to make it go very hard for capitalists and laborers in Europe.

MR. BRYAN'S desire to give the Filipinos an independent government and then protect them from outside interference without expense and without an army looks a good deal like faith cure applied to diplomacy.

ACCORDING to the census returns the population of Lincoln, Neb., has declined from 55,154 in 1890 to 40,160 in 1900. That town affords a striking example of the effects of the anti-expansion policy so earnestly advocated by its leading citizen.

IN one speech Mr. Bryan denied that prosperity had come and in another speech he said the reason farmers were getting more for their wheat and live stock was because of the wars in Africa and China. It begins to look as if Mr. Bryan were getting groggy.

T. V. POWDERLY, while in Chicago the other day, said that labor conditions were exceptionally gratifying and entirely in keeping with the general prosperity, but he never will be able to make Bryan acknowledge that—not before the November election, at any rate.

SUMNER COUNTY'S wheat crop will sell for something over \$2,000,000 more than Bryan said it would if McKinley was elected. That is probably one reason why two hundred men who voted in that county, who voted for Bryan last year have declared their intention of voting for McKinley this year.

CHAIRMAN JONES of the Democratic committee now confesses to a million, and he rather thinks, being in the Cotton Bale Trust, that he is a business man; which at last accounts for the fact that the Bryanite campaign is well provided with money, which is well handled by those who know how to use it.

DON'T forget, in your enthusiasm over National politics, that the election of the local candidates is important also. Every nominee of the Republican party in Allen county is honest and capable and is worthy the support of every Republican voter. A clean sweep for the county ticket is the best entrenchment the party can have for future victories.

TEAR down the protective wall and trusts would be international, instead of domestic, that is all. Indeed, some of them are international now—because the nature of their business has made it more advantageous that they should be so. In free trade countries big international combinations of capital have already been formed to do it.

"Old Man Well Enough, is Old Man Good Enough. Let him alone."—Theodore Roosevelt.

PROSPERITY continues to be the paramount issue of the Republicans, and it is a sound and substantial issue that exists everywhere.

WHEN Mr. Bryan or any fusion orator begins descending upon trusts, ask him what anti-trust law a Democratic Congress ever enacted.

MR. BRYAN dodges questions concerning political liberty in North Carolina with the same dexterity that he evades his predictions of 1896.

CANDIDATE BRYAN says we cannot secure title to a people by force or by purchase. According to that theory we must have acquired Texas and Louisiana on a Christmas tree.

THE New York Staats-Zeitung says the Germans "insist upon any kind of money being worth 100 cents—no more and no less." Bryan will get no votes from men holding this view.

MR. BRYAN explains his Ice Trust affiliations by saying that the Ice Trust of New York is a mere local issue. A presidential nominee said the same of the tariff in 1890. Gen. Hancock was beaten because of his tariff views.

IN his speeches Congressman Boutwell admits that Bryan's election would disturb business, but adds that this result would "only be temporary." The assurance that the panic would end some time would hardly induce men of sound judgment to help bring it about.

EXPANSION and militarism are the nightmares of Democracy and yet, according to the despatches the percentage of soldiers in the United States proper on the old army footing exceeded that today under expansion and the new army footing. How do you reconcile the two.

HENRY ALLEN of the Ottawa Herald, issues another challenge to Governor Elder as follows: "Since the Republican-Times has for several weeks been making its boasts that the traveling men are for Bryan, we have decided to make you this offer, governor, which will surely commend itself as being fair. We will place \$50 in one of the Ottawa banks to cover a like sum placed there by yourself. Each day, at any hour to be agreed upon, a reporter for the Republican-Times and a reporter for the Herald shall make the rounds of the Ottawa hotels together. They shall interview the legitimate traveling men who are registered at these hotels. The name and interview of each man shall be printed in both the Herald and Republican-Times, signed by the reporters of both the Herald and Republican-Times. If, at the end of three weeks, the number of traveling men reported for McKinley does not exceed the number reported for Bryan by the proportion of two to one, the \$100 in the bank shall go to the fusion campaign fund; if the number of McKinley men is double the number of Bryan men, then the \$100 goes to the Republican campaign fund. You pretend to have great faith in the traveling men being for Bryan, governor, and here is a chance to back up your faith by some works. From your own standpoint we have given you the advantage of this proposition. You dare not accept it."

THE Kansas City Star for last Thursday had the following very serious editorial on the attitude of the Democratic party on the Philippine question: "To assert that the hope of the rebels in the Philippines is based wholly on the possible success of Mr. Bryan's canvass seems a hard saying, but this grave declaration by the Philippine commission is certainly not without a strong ingredient of truth. This is the most serious handicap with which the Democratic party has to contend in the campaign. There is a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of acquiring the Philippines, but the Americans who enjoy seeing the soldiers and sailors of their own country, and who find any satisfaction in the humiliation of their flag, are certainly not in the majority. The Philippine Commission in its report to Secretary Root, says that it is conceded by all but the rebels in arms, and is implied even in their proclamation, that if the November election upholds the administration, the existing remnant of the insurrection will disappear within sixty days by the surrender of the leaders and the fading away of the rank and file. The Democratic party may well pause and ask itself whether it has any better chance to succeed now than it had when it pursued that fatal policy during the war of the rebellion in 1860-64."

A DAY WITH ROOSEVELT.

A most gentle, unaffected and engaging man, is the first impression that Theodore Roosevelt makes as he grasps your hand and looks into your eyes and tells you in the most cordial tone how glad he is to know you.

A born fighter, is the next impression as he tells you what a "bully time" he had sending hot shot back at the mob at Victor, and you notice the square chin and the belligerent jaws and the pugnacious set of the head on the heavy shoulders.

A most ready and resourceful man, you dub him when you hear him making a dozen different speeches in half that many hours, never failing to drive his point home and clinch it even when the inexorable schedule gives him but a minute. If you think it takes no particular skill or ability to make a telling point in a minute or in five minutes or in ten, try it.

An intense patriot, with an unshakable faith in America and its institutions and its people, and with a righteous and flaming wrath against the detractors of his country. You cannot help feeling that as you listen to his impassioned appeals for the glory and for the honor of the flag.

And above all a clean-handed, pure-hearted and absolutely sincere man, honest to the core, a hater of shams and lies, as devoid of moral as he is of physical fear, a man who would sacrifice his career rather than palter with conscience or duty just as readily and surely as he would sacrifice his life in battle rather than run from the enemy. Nobody can be with him a day and doubt that.

It was fine to stand by his side at Hutchinson and see the light in his eyes when the vast audience, which had been waiting four hours, came to its feet with a wild chorus of greeting. Pleased, he was, as he had a right to be, and yet it was of the splendid spirit of the people rather than of the personal tribute to himself that he seemed to be thinking. "Isn't it magnificent," he said, "Oh, these Kansas people, there are none like them!" And then how he spoke to them for the next half hour! With such tremendous energy of voice and gesture, appealing to the old soldiers, appealing to the young soldiers, appealing to all the people of Kansas—"Kansas where freedom was born, where patriotism is a birthright and courage is a heritage." Like the blows of a hammer the sharp words rang out, short Anglo-Saxon words that nobody could misunderstand, that came from the heart and went to the heart. It was not oratory, but it was eloquence of the highest type, because it was the speech of a man who had something to say.

And it was fine to see how through a long and wearying day the man's courtesy never failed nor his enthusiasm flagged. At the smallest stations where stops were made which were not scheduled and only a few people were gathered in the hope of seeing him, the greeting was just as cordial and the words as earnest as where thousands were assembled. Wherever he spoke at all he gave the best he had.

All in all, the greatest man of his years I have ever met. A man with red blood in his veins and with unconquerable courage and loyalty in his soul. The finest exemplar and exponent of American ideas. The knightliest figure in American politics. C. F. S.

THE DINNER PAUL AND ITS CONTENTS.

American Economist: Not every dinner paul contains the items named, but every paul contains some of the things shown. Let us take a sample and its cost.

2 ham sandwiches	5 cents
2 eggs	2 cents
2 bread and butter	2 cents
2 Tomatoes	2 cents
1 pie or pudding	2 cents
Sugar, salt and pepper	1 cent
Fruit	2 cents
Drink	2 cents
Total	20 cents

Then comes the pipe of tobacco which we will throw in for good measure, and we find the dinner paul contains 20 cents' worth. Who gets the 20 cents? No one will question that the farmer gets three-fifths of it, for he furnishes everything except the tea or coffee.

Then the railroad gets some, the wholesaler, the grocer, the butcher and the baker.

Suppose there were 10,000,000 full dinner pauls and they were filled 300 days in the year. At 20 cents apiece that would be \$300,000,000 for the farmer alone, and \$240,000,000 to be divided between the others.

But the man with a full dinner paul has a full breakfast table and a full supper table as well. And there are

on an average five stomachs to be filled at home.

Now as to the stomach question: The Bryan organs say that the working-man and his family want something besides a full stomach. And the full dinner paul is sneered at. We agree that the laborer wants something more than the full stomach, but we go further and say that he gets it.

The dinner paul is only a weather-cock. When the paul is full and the stomach is full, then we see the bank book in use; we see the comforts and luxuries of home; we see the well clad wife and children; we see the piano and pictures, and carpets and substantial furniture.

It is the full boiler that means steam and speed and power.

It is the full stomach that means efficient work.

Then, again, when the dinner paul is full the lunch counter and the restaurant and the dining rooms are well patronized, and all the while the increased demand is benefitting the farmer and raising the prices of his products.

That, Mr. Bryan, is the means the Republican party has of giving the farmer good prices for what he has to sell.

Sneer at the full dinner paul as you will. It is the indicator of prosperity, of comfort, of contentment, of education, and of happy homes and happy lives.

BRYAN AT HIS WORST.

Emporia Gazette: It is not pleasant to find a candidate for president of the United States talking as Mr. Bryan talked at Monett, Mo., the other day.

"The Republicans are now boasting that we have reached a point where we can loan money to people in other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would anyone send his money to Europe for investment when he can find a place in this country to invest it. Money sent abroad for investment must be sent for one or two reasons, either because the man who sends the money over there thinks more of the people over there than he does of the people here and does it for love and devotion or because it is a matter of business, that is because he can invest it to a better advantage in a European country than he can in this country."

Now the reason it is not pleasant to hear a man talk as Mr. Bryan talked, is because the average American citizen of whatever politics believes that Mr. Bryan is honest. And to say that when a family or a nation has money to lend it is hard up, proves an honest man a fool—not a common or cooking variety of fool, but a virgated, ring-tailed, tri-colored, iridescent, ever blooming, perennial hot house fool. Or to hear an intelligent man talking that way proves the man dishonest.

And Mr. Bryan is not dishonest. Yet it is hard to believe he is so foolish as his words prove him. So what are you going to do about it? It is simply unpleasant. That's the best way to put it.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

Some of our opponents tell us that we should open the mills instead of the mints. Of what use are mills unless people can buy what the mills produce? And how can the mills be operated so long as those who produce the wealth of the country are not able to make enough out of their products to pay taxes and interest? There is no more effective way to destroy the market for the product of the mills than to lower the price of the farmers' crops.—Bryan's speech at Kansas City.

The mills having been opened despite Mr. Bryan's insistence that it would be useless, the wheat retained for home consumption by those whose employment was thus increased, averaged in 1899, practically six bushels per capita, against 3.88 bushels per capita consumed in the fiscal year 1897, which had just been entered upon when Mr. Bryan made this assertion.

The consumption of raw cotton per capita in the United States in 1899 was 27.14 pounds, against 18.4 pounds in 1896, thus showing that the opening of the mills created a largely increased home market.

The official reports of the Department of Agriculture show that the value of corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley produced in the United States in 1899, when the mills were open everywhere and in many cases were running on double time, was \$222,000,000 greater than in 1896 when the mills were closed, while the value of farm animals was nearly \$500,000,000 greater on January 1, 1900, than on January 1, 1896.